

Socialists Ask Smith to Call New Elections

Party Leaders Prepare for
Legal Fight for Ousted
Five; First Move Is De-
mand for Their Salaries

Untermeyer Offers Aid
Plans for Court Contests
Will Be Considered at
Labor Parley Wednesday

Leaders of the Socialist party in conference yesterday at party headquarters, 7 East Fifteenth Street, urged Governor Smith to call immediately a special election to afford the five Socialist Assemblymen expelled from the Assembly a chance to go before their constituents for reelection. Plans were also laid for action in the courts to nullify, if possible, the action of the Assembly.

As a first step in this direction, it was announced, mandamus proceedings will be brought by the Socialist party to compel the State Treasurer to pay the salaries of the Assemblymen, on the ground that their expulsion was illegal and that they are therefore still members of the Assembly. Samuel Untermeyer, it was announced, has offered his services to the Socialist party in any legal action it may undertake.

Present at the conference were the five expelled Assemblymen, Louis Waldman, Charles Solomon, Samuel A. De Witt, Samuel Orr, and August Glassberg; the committee of eight which has been handling the fight for the Socialist party, consisting of S. John Block, Jacob Hays, William Karlin, Julius Gerber, Alderman Abe Becker, Benjamin Glassberg, Walter Cook, state secretary of the Socialist party, and Algonquin Lee, and James Oneal, representing the national executive committee of the Socialist party.

Untermeyer Offers Help
The following telegram was received from Samuel Untermeyer, from Riverside, Calif., by M. Block:

"I am glad to know that your clients will fight their lawless ouster to the last ditch. I am returning Wednesday and will gladly do anything in my power to assist in asserting their legal rights against the low and orderless, democratic government."

At the conclusion of its session the conference issued a statement declaring that the Socialist party intends to fight to the finish and announce that on Wednesday evening a meeting will be held at 7 East Fifteenth Street, attended by labor and civic organizations from greater New York, to lay plans for initiating a campaign of propaganda against the Assembly's action. The committee of seventeen, consisting of representatives from the Central Federated Union of Manhattan and the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn and other labor organizations, will direct the campaign. A mass meeting of protest will be arranged. Letters have already been sent out, it was declared, to labor organizations and other civic bodies asking support.

The theory on which the Socialist party leaders are proceeding in asking for the fight to call a special election in the districts left vacant by the expelled Assemblymen is that under legislative law the session at which the vote of expulsion was taken was the session of session of March 31. The law provides that special elections must be called in districts left unrepresented prior to April 1. It was an open secret, however, that the session was prolonged to April 1 to prevent the Governor from calling special elections. The Socialist leaders explained yesterday that should they be unsuccessful in prevailing upon the Governor to call special elections they would ask him to call a special session of the Legislature, in which case new elections in the five districts will take place.

The following were appointed by the conference to take charge of the legal and of the fight: S. John Block, Walter Karlin, William Karlin, Jacob Hillquit and Gilbert E. Rose, former law partner of Senator Robert M. La Follette.

Following is the statement issued by the conference:
"The Socialist party has received many expressions of sympathy and congratulation because of the position in which it has been placed by its enemies at Albany. Sympathy because of its temporary defeat and congratulations because it is made the foremost defender of representative institutions by the action of its opponents. The party will take full advantage of the opportunities which its enemies have unwittingly given it. Plans are being considered for carrying the fight into the district of every man who struck down the representative system, who disfranchised more than 60,000 voters and who seeks to disfranchise more than 100,000 others in the state. We realize that the only reason why many of the up-state voters have acquiesced in this crime is because they have been the targets of 'boiler plate' propaganda by our enemies for many months. They are not aware of the tremendous issue involved. They do not know that the same bigoted politicians who strike

Ousted Socialists Plan State Tour

Deciding to concentrate its protest against the unseating of its five Assemblymen in and near New York State for the time being, Socialist party chiefs last night canceled a projected speaking tour of the West by the ousted men. Secretary August Gerber said it had been planned to send them as far as Omaha.

Beginning next week the five will invade every city in the state and speak in many places in New Jersey, eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware and New England. There will also be a meeting in Washington.

down the franchise of the up-state voters should the latter at any time become tired of the betrayal practiced by the Sweet ring at Albany.

Legal Procedure Not Settled
"We have not decided on the legal phases of the struggle yet, but we have not exhausted our resources. We shall not rest until the Assembly chamber is again opened to every minority group that may be organized for political action."

"The medieval reactionaries, by their action, have made us the foremost advocates and defenders of all that is best in our history."

"Our enemies have attempted to fix upon us the charge that we were some kind of a secret conspiratorial body, covertly seeking to overthrow society by the torch and the bomb. They failed in their attempt to sustain this theory. The trial showed that when Sweet staged the original ouster he had little material at all, and much that was introduced was scrapped up after the five Socialists were excluded from their seats without a hearing."

"Having failed to sustain their theory they have now acted in the hope of driving us under ground, in the hope that they will goad some of our members into conduct that would reflect upon the Socialist movement. But we shall not go underground. We shall, on the other hand, drive these fake patriots from behind the flag and expose their connections with the sinister forces that dominate the Assembly and which make of it an exchange and clearing house for exploiting interests of the state."

Assemblyman Waldman, asked to comment upon the reported threat of the Republican leaders of the Assembly to initiate criminal proceedings against the five assemblymen, said:
"We defy them to do it. We do not believe that the courts are the corrupt institutions which the Assembly leaders may think they are in banking upon them to send us to jail. We will gladly go to court, if Sweet and his crowd are foolish enough to drag us there, for we shall then get an opportunity to have the courts decide upon the merits of this case. As far as public opinion is concerned, it has already decided the matter in our favor."

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has sent out a circular letter to trade unions asking them to join in the protest against the ouster of the Socialist Assemblymen. The letter condemns the action of the Assembly.

Law Schools Urged To Bar Socialists

A resolution intended to exclude socialists from the classes of law schools and deny them admission to the bar was introduced yesterday at the annual meeting of the Association of State Law Instructors in the Bar Association Building. After considerable discussion the resolution was tabled. Representatives were present from the Albany Law School, Columbia Law School, Brooklyn Law School, Fordham Law School, New York University Law School, Cornell University Law School and New York Law School.

The resolution declared that the Socialist party demanded a higher allegiance than that to the state and aimed at the destruction of the government and the social order. Members of such a party who gained admittance to the bar or even knowledge of the law, it was said, were "doubly dangerous," and having attained their position by deceit and perjury, discredited the profession and were a menace to constitutional government.

Professor Leslie J. Tompkins, of New York University Law School, said there were several students there who he hoped would fail in their examinations because of their extreme views. There would be a rigid examination at his law school in the fall, he said, to determine the views of registrants on socialism. It would be a reasonable supposition, he said, that any who read "The New York Call" were socialists.

Assembly's Expulsion Of Socialists Praised By Historical Society

The National Historical Society wrote yesterday to the Assembly expressing its gratitude for the expulsion from

Wood Favors Department of Public Works

General Says Consolidation
of Such Activities by Government
Would Result in Increased Efficiency

Also Sees Great Saving
Movement's Leaders Declare
Candidates of All Parties
Are Lining Up for Project

General Leonard Wood, it was announced yesterday, has come out in favor of a reorganization of the executive machinery of the Federal government along lines favored by Franklin K. Lane, formerly Secretary of the Interior. This announcement came from Adolph Lewisohn, chairman, and J. Parke Channing, vice-chairman, of the New York committee of the National Public Works Department Association, 61 Broadway.

General Wood's statement, communicated through M. O. Leighton, of Washington, chairman of the National Public Works Department Association, follows:
"I believe we should have a national department of public works, in which should be consolidated the public works activities of the government. I believe that this would result in increased efficiency and very great economy."

Mr. Lewisohn said that candidates of all parties were going on record in favor of the Jones-Reavis bill and that the New York committee expected that every prominent aspirant for the Presidential nomination would be committed to the principle of the public works movement, which, he added, was non-partisan and inspired only by a desire to promote economy and efficiency in national affairs.

Goethals Also Backs Project
Mr. Lewisohn and Mr. Channing also gave out a statement from General George W. Goethals, who shares the general views of General Wood. General Goethals's statement, addressed to Professor George F. Swain, of the Harvard Engineering School, follows:
"I heartily approve of the proposed concentration in one department of all of the architectural and engineering construction work done by the government, as such concentration will be a long step in advance toward securing proper efficiency and economical administration of governmental affairs."

General Goethals assured Professor Swain that he had lent his efforts to the furthering of the enterprise.

Another recruit, Mr. Channing said, was Winthrop Murray Crane, formerly United States Senator from Massachusetts, who has indicated a willingness to work actively for the Jones-Reavis bill.

Governor Emmet D. Boyle of Nevada is another who has lent his efforts to the project. Governor Lowden of Illinois, Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts and Governor Shoup of Colorado, as well as Herbert Hoover, also have indicated the undertaking.

Movement Gains Ground
Mr. Lewisohn said that marked progress had been made in the last week, and that in the metropolitan area names representative of many callings had been added to the New York committee.

Edwin P. Maynard, president of the Brooklyn Trust Company; Louis J. Horowitz, president of the Thompson, Starrett Company; A. D. Warner, of Warner & Swazey, of Cleveland, formerly president of the American So-

ciety of Mechanical Engineers, and Henry B. Towne, of the Yale & Towne Company, were among the prominent manufacturers, bankers and brokers whose cooperation was obtained.

Additions among the engineers included Nelson P. Lewis, chief engineer of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment; Lewis P. Stillwell, consulting engineer; Anson W. Burchard, vice-president of the General Electric Company; John W. Lieb, vice-president of the New York Edison Company, and David Wesson, president of the American Institute of Mechanical Engineers.

In New Jersey Arthur N. Pierson, of Westfield; Dr. Alexander C. Humphreys, director of Stevens Institute, of Hoboken, and Charles Whiting Baker, of Montclair, consulting editor of "The Engineering News-Record," are conducting an active campaign.

Bureaus Fall to Cooperate
The campaign up state is reported to be progressing rapidly. It is in charge of W. B. Powell, of Buffalo. Other active figures are Richard N. Barrett, secretary of the Albany Chapter of the American Association of Engineers; Willard F. Pond, of Rochester; W. M. Dollar, treasurer of the Engineering Society of Buffalo, and Palmer C. Ricketts, director of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy. The engineering societies in such centers as Buffalo, Albany, Syracuse, Schenectady and Rochester are enlisted in the movement.

"Who owns the rivers?" is asked by the New York committee in a statement given out by Mr. Lewisohn and Mr. Channing, charging that the world's greatest irrigation project was held up by "the unbelievably chaotic lack of organization among the bureaus of the Federal government at Washington."

J. E. Goodner, of the Columbia Basin Survey Commission in the State of Washington, is cited as the authority for the statement that public and engineering agencies are being wrecked by political control. Three bureaus of the Federal government were studying the same water within an area of twenty-five miles of one another and not one of them paid the least attention to or had immediate access to the records of the others.

Wrestling Wizard Of Iceland Defies All Highwaymen

Johannes Josefsson, Who
Fights With His Feet in
Ringlings' Circus, Craves
Meeting With Bandits

A certain degree of timidity is excusable in almost any person, owing to the increase of thurgery and crime in this city. But there is one man in town who not only refuses to quake when in dark and dangerous byways, but who actually craves the excitement that might go with a brush with a hold-up man.

Johannes Josefsson, the Icelandic wrestling wizard, is the intrepid one, and he has thrilled or will thrill you as one of the star attractions with the combined Ringling Brothers-Barnum & Bailey Circus at Madison Square Garden.

Josefsson thinks with his feet, and can reduce a robust athlete to a frayed-out wreck in the twinkling of an eye by mauling him with his heel and toe. He is so confident of his skill with his feet that he would meet Georges Carpentier and Jack Dempsey in the same ring and guarantee to toss them both off without drawing a long breath. However, neither Jack nor Georges being a "feet fighter," this ambition of Johannes's life will have to go unattained.

To get back to the Icelandic indifference to the lurking highwayman or his gang. One has only to see the blond giant of the North in action to ask him to much out of luck a fool outlaw would be to tackle him. The glima—the native word for this form of wrestling—expert would simply "pile up" his adversary with one or two dexterous kicks and then dance an old-fashioned breakdown on the hapless tuck's neck.

Josefsson explained his art yesterday in his dressing room just before his exhibition.

"There is not a man in the world who can subdue a clever glima exponent," he said, "unless he does it with glima. It is simply the art of using one's feet and legs instead of one's hands. I finish five men at every performance, and let me tell you, their attack on me is not staged the same way every day. They are continually trying new stunts to get me, but it never takes more than two minutes to stop them all."

"Have you ever met a boxer?" the Icelandic was asked.

"Yes," he replied. "I have fought many. Roche, of France, a heavyweight, was unable to stay more than eighty-five seconds with me, and a Belgian heavyweight, whose name I have forgotten, was still easier."

Josefsson is a catch-as-catch-can wrestler of no mean ability himself, and he claims a victory over one of the Zayevski brothers at Lodz, Poland. This bout lasted forty-seven minutes, and was ended by Josefsson getting a toe-hold on his opponent. But perhaps the most notable victory in his record was scored by Josefsson in a "grudge bout" with Ota Gawa, a Jiu-Jitsu expert, in this city in April, 1913.

Josefsson is thirty-eight years old and is the undefeated glima champion of Iceland.

Wilson Dashed Hope Of Peace Publicity, Tardieu Declares

French Delegate, in Article
on 'Questions of Silence,'
Pictures Clemenceau as
Advocating Open Session

PARIS, April 3.—Captain André Tardieu, one of the French delegates to the peace conference, in another of his articles in "L'Illustration" dealing with the peace treaty of Versailles, dwells at length on what he terms the "question of silence," and gives some interesting sidelights on the peace conference.

Captain Tardieu recalls how the president placed great hope in the first of President Wilson's fourteen points, which he demanded that conventions be prepared with the knowledge of the general public. But, he says, his hopes were dashed when it became known that President Wilson himself declared that he did not mean the making public of negotiations, but referred only to making public the debates on engagements made before they became definite.

Former Premier Clemenceau is declared by Mr. Tardieu to have been the greatest advocate of publicity, but asserts Mr. Clemenceau's efforts in this direction were not seconded by the Allied governments, which are said to have refused even his proposal to make public the terms of the treaty when it was ready to be handed to the Germans. They permitted only a summary to be published before the treaty was signed.

Captain Tardieu quotes M. Clemenceau as having said: "There is a general expectation among the public, which desires that all the subjects of our deliberations be known. It is to our advantage to show it the results of our work."

To the suggestion that if the public had been informed on peace conference decisions France would not have been obliged always to yield to the Allies, Tardieu replied: "It is false that France always yielded. Generally, on the contrary, she obtained satisfaction."

He then gives a list of points proposed which France succeeded in having changed. Among them were immediate admission of Germany to the league of nations, no inter-Allied occupation of the left bank of the Rhine, no French occupation except perhaps for eighteen months, France to pay Germany for all state property in Alsace-Lorraine, no cession of the Saar mines to France and no special regime for the Saar population.

Former Official of Mexico
Denies Signing Proclamation
PARIS, April 3.—Francisco de la Barra, former provisional President of Mexico, to-day denied knowledge of the proclamation issued on Friday at Aguila Prieta, Mexico, announcing the establishment of a new united government in that country.

Two men stand out as the possible successors to Mr. Sullivan. They are John E. O'Malley and George Brennan, and it is probable that the Sullivan wing of the party will be held intact through their combined efforts, if they can be kept on friendly terms.

Illinois Democratic Leader for
Thirty Years Will Go West
for His Health
Special Dispatch to The Tribune
CHICAGO, April 3.—For thirty years Roger C. Sullivan has had a bitter fight to hold his place as leader of the Democratic party in Illinois. Politicians, big and little, have tried to out the famous chief. To-day two doctors accomplished what no Illinois politician or political clique could do—forced Mr. Sullivan from politics.

He has been ordered to go west for his health. He has just successfully fought the crisis between life and death due to bronchial trouble.

For the first time in years Sullivan will not lead the Democratic delegation to the San Francisco convention. It had been his plan to resign as the Democratic leader after the California convention, but that was before he was attacked with bronchial pneumonia at Hot Springs, Ark., and rushed home supposedly dying.

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Roosevelt May Campaign In Illinois to Aid Wood

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
CHICAGO, April 3.—Hope that Theodore Roosevelt, son of the late ex-President, who was one of General Wood's closest associates, will be able to adjust his affairs as a member of the New York Legislature so as to be able to speak in Illinois next week was expressed at Wood headquarters to-day.

Efforts toward getting Colonel Roosevelt to come to Illinois to speak for Wood have been going on for some time. Several matters before the New York Legislature, he explained, were requiring his attention. It was hoped, however, that he may be able to join General Wood and his party the latter part of next week for several speeches in northern Illinois. Rockefeller, Aurora and Moline are three of the cities where it has been intended to have him appear.

Three More Candidates to Open
Headquarters in Chicago
CHICAGO, April 3.—Three more public candidates for the Presidency are planning to open headquarters and join the Wood and Lowden forces in "Presidential Row," in a downtown hotel, it was announced to-day.

Rooms have been reserved by friends of Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University; Governor Charles M. Miles of Massachusetts and Senator Miles Poindexter.

The Harding and Hoover forces also are expected to open their headquarters here prior to the convention, June 1.

Honeymoon of Princess Ends
GENEVA, April 3.—Prince Christian, nephew of Greece and Princess Christina, who before her marriage resided with Mr. William B. Leeds, have returned to Montreux from their honeymoon.

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5.75, 10.75 to 79.95

Nightgowns
Nainsook, Batiste, Satin or Crepe de Chine, Tailored and Loose fitting, Embroidered trimmings.
1.45, 2.45 to 19.50

Petticoats
Cotton, Flannel, Silk Taffeta, in newest styles. White and colors.
1.75, 1.95 to 17.95

Bloomers
Nainsook, Satin, Jersey Silk, Batiste and Crepe de Chine.
1.95, 5.95 to 7.95

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Strongly made. Correctly proportioned. Cotton or embroidery.
69c, 95c to 6.75

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